

## *Supplementary Material*

### **Low carbohydrate intake associates with trends of insulin resistance and metabolic acidosis in healthy lean individuals**

**Fatema Al-Reshed<sup>1\*</sup>, Sardar Sindhu<sup>2</sup>, Ashraf Al Madhoun<sup>2,3</sup>, Fatemah Bahman<sup>1</sup>, Halemah AlSaeed<sup>1</sup>, Nadeem Akhter<sup>1</sup>, Fawaz Alzaid<sup>4</sup>, Fahd Al-Mulla<sup>3</sup>, Rasheed Ahmad<sup>1\*</sup>**

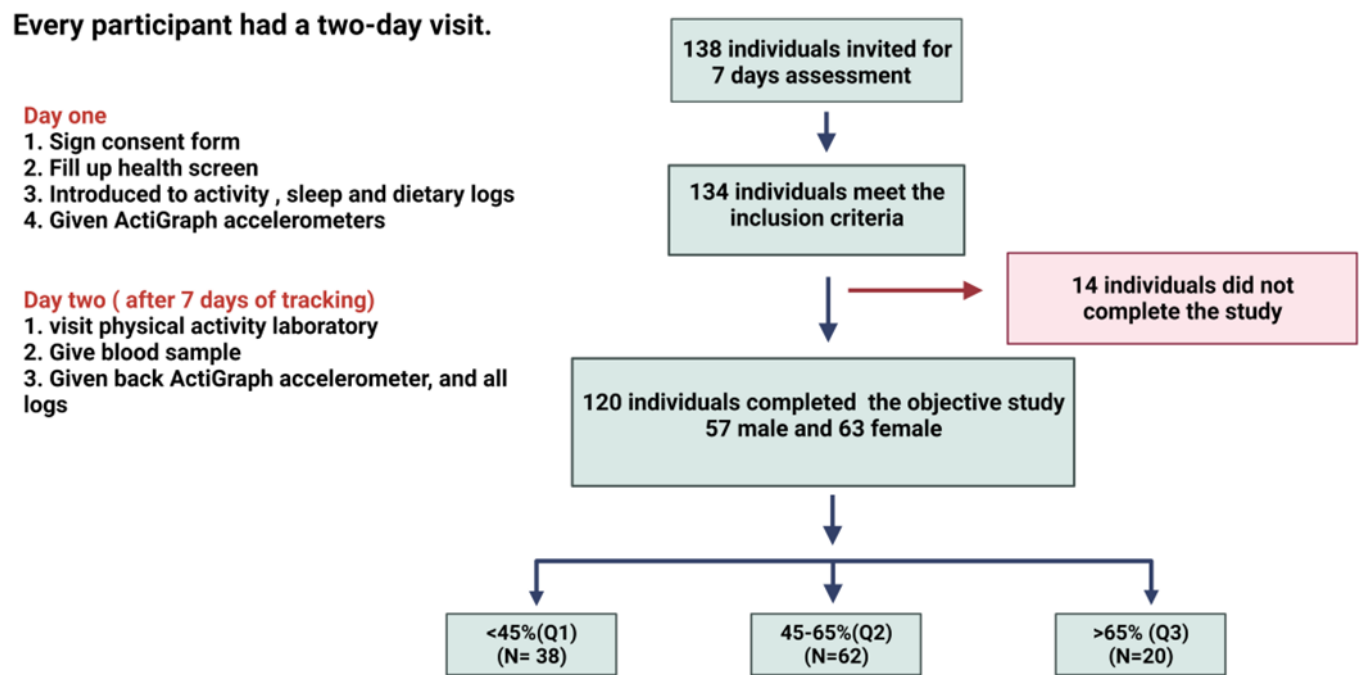
**Correspondence:** Fatema Alrashed, Ph.D., e-mail: fatema.alrashed@dasmaninstitute.org, Rasheed Ahmad, e-mail: Rasheed.Ahmad@dasmaninstitute.org

#### **1 Supplementary Data**

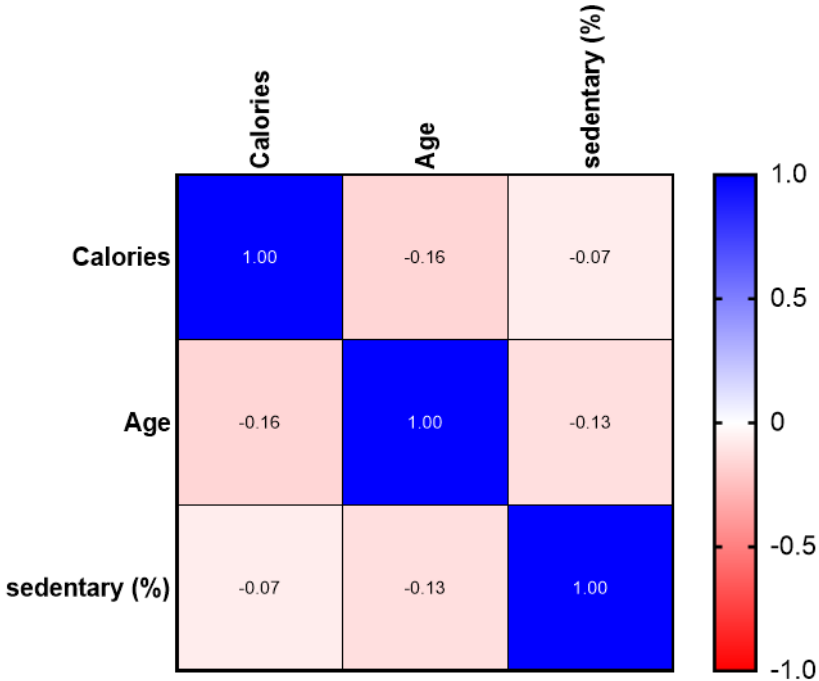
##### **1.1 Supplementary Figures**

Supplemental Figure. 1

(A) Illustration diagram for the study design



(B) Data adjusted for age sex, total energy intake and physical activity using spearmen correlation



**Supplementary Figure 1** Self-reported dietary logs from 120 participants were analyzed and divided three categories according to their carbohydrate intake. Low carbohydrate (LC) (those consuming less than 45% of daily energy percentage), recommended range of carbohydrate (RC) (those consuming less than 45- 65% of daily energy percentage) and high carbohydrate (HC) (those consuming higher than 65% of daily percentage) (A) Flow chart of participant recruitment. (B) Collected data were adjusted for age sex, total energy intake and physical activity using spearmen r correlation.